UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/137
8 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text in English and French of the communiqué dated 7 February 1994 of the Presidency in the name of the European Union on Sarajevo.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed)
Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
Permanent Representative
of France

(Signed)
Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative
of Spain

(Signed)
Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative of
the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern
Ireland

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Communiqué of the Presidency in the name of the European Union on Sarajevo
(7 February 1994)

"The European Union expresses its revulsion at the renewed brutal shelling of civilians in Sarajevo which has taken place in recent days.

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the decisions of the North Atlantic Alliance most recently reiterated at the NATO summit of 11 January and the recent request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it supports a very early meeting of the North Atlantic Council. In concert with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the aim should be to bring about the immediate lifting of the siege of Sarajevo, using all the means necessary including the use of airpower.

The measures taken would be the first step in the implementation of the action plan of the European Union. The Council of the European Union reiterated its support for the efforts of the Co-Chairmen to place the administration of Sarajevo under the authority of the United Nations."

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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8 February 1994
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LETTER DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 5 February 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. A. Kozyrev, addressed to you concerning issues related to the use of air power in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Y. M. VORONTSOV

Annex

Letter dated 5 February 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

I have considered with great attention your letter of 28 January 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

We regard that letter as a step aimed at fulfilling the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions, which stipulate that decisions on all issues related to the use of air power in and around the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina designed to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate are under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General.

In the light of your letter, this problem was discussed at my meeting on 1 February 1994 with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Geneva Conference, Mr. T. Stoltenberg and Lord Owen.

Frankly, the very possibility of using force in order to open Tuzla airport gives us serious concern.

I should like to make it clear that we voted in favour of ensuring the safety of UNPROFOR, and do not rule out the provision of direct air support for the peace-keeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event of an attack on it. However, it should be clearly taken into account that any strikes, even limited ones, within the framework of air support would have the gravest consequences. The situation on all the fronts in Bosnia and Herzegovina would become sharply aggravated, and that would in all probability result in the curtailment of humanitarian aid and imperil the whole United Nations operation.

Taking into consideration the far-reaching consequences of possible decisions to use air power in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we continue to think that the taking of such decisions should be the exclusive prerogative of the Secretary-General in consultation with the Security Council. We believe that we reached a clear understanding with you on this matter.

As far as the specific situation with regard to opening Tuzla airport is concerned, we are utterly convinced that only a political settlement can be effective. Possibilities for this do exist, and we intend to work actively on it in the coming days.

I hope that you will regard with due understanding our considerations, which are dictated by our aspiration for an earliest possible political settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A. KOZYREV

S/1994
/139

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/139
8 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The members of the League of Arab States would like to express their grave concern at the tragic events that have taken place in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They strongly condemn the shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian forces on 5 February 1994. This constitutes one more in the continuing series of actions directed against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The members of the League of Arab States request that the Security Council take the urgent measures stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations for the implementation of its resolutions adopted under Chapter VII, authorizing the use of force to bring about compliance by the Serbian side, which has refused to abide by the principles of international legitimacy.

The members of the League of Arab States affirm the necessity of implementing the Security Council resolutions on the protection of the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly resolution 836 (1993), paragraph 10 of which specifies that States Members of the United Nations may take all necessary measures, through the use of air power, to protect the safe areas, including Sarajevo.

The continued acts of genocide perpetrated against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina confirm that the only way to bring an end to this tragic situation is by bombarding the Serbian military positions that are threatening international peace and security by their acts of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The members of the League of Arab States reaffirm the need to halt the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, lift the siege of Sarajevo and support the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the exercise of its right to self-defence as stipulated in Article 51 of the Charter.

The members of the League of Arab States urge the Security Council to fulfil the responsibility conferred upon it under the Charter by taking immediate measures that will bring to an end this tragic humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which threatens the credibility of the international order in general.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Egypt

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/1994/139*
9 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address this letter to you in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, which has entrusted me with informing you of its position with regard to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Group of Arab States:

- Expresses its grave concern at the tragic events that have taken place in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- Strongly condemns the shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian forces on 5 February 1994, which constituted one more in the continuing series of actions directed against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- Requests the Security Council to take urgently all the requisite measures, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Council under Chapter VII which authorize the use of force to bring about compliance by the Serbian side, which has refused to abide by the principles of international legitimacy;

- Reaffirms the necessity of implementing the Security Council resolutions on the protection of the safe areas, particularly resolution 836 (1993), paragraph 10 of which specifies that Member States have the right to use air power to protect the safe areas, including Sarajevo;

- Denounces the acts of genocide which continue to be perpetrated against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina under cover of the failure to implement earlier resolutions of the Council;

- Reaffirms that the only way to bring an end to this tragic situation is by bombarding the Serbian military positions that are threatening

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

international peace and security by their acts of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- Stresses the need to halt the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, end the siege of Sarajevo and support the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the exercise of its right to self-defence as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter.

In the light of the above, the Arab Group urges the Security Council to fulfil the responsibilities conferred upon it under the Charter by taking immediate measures to bring to an end this tragic humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which threatens the credibility of the international order in general.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Chairman of the Arab Group

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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9 February 1994
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance, cause provocation, drop hostile leaflets and heat flares and break the sound barrier have continued over the period 21 to 31 January 1994.

21 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah and Jalibah.

22 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Ushbayjah, Qal'at Salih, Salman and Jalibah.

23 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Salman, Jalibah, Amarah and Qurnah.

24 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 33 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah and Qurnah.

(c) At 1050 hours, a red remotely piloted aircraft was observed in the Umm Qasr area flying west to east at an altitude of 500 to 1,000 metres.

25 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 25 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Rawanduz and Dukan.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Artawi, Busayyah, Ushbayjah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Chabaish and Salman.

(c) At 1155 hours, a TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft was detected flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah and the area to the south of Najaf. It disappeared at 1439 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

(d) At 0855 hours, a remotely piloted aircraft coming from Saudi Arabia dropped leaflets between Shu'aybah and Wahdah airfield.

(e) At 1500 hours, a remotely piloted aircraft was observed in the Dayr area.

(f) At 1358 hours, a remotely piloted aircraft was seen descending over the Barjisiyah area.

26 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Ushbayjah, Salman, Jalibah and Shatrah.

27 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 40 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Dukan.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Ushbayjah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah and Qurnah.

(c) A TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft was detected flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres over Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah and Qal'at Salih. It disappeared in the Hafar al-Batin area inside Saudi Arabia.

28 January 1994

(a) Northern region: 58 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Shirwan, Rawanduz, Dukan, Qal'at Dizah, Raniyah, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Jalibah, Chabaish, Salman, Busayyah and Artawi.

At 0958 hours on 28 January 1994, a remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace over Basra, Safwan, Shu'aybah and Jabal Sanam. At 1620 hours it returned in the direction of Kuwait.

At 1228 and 1257 hours on 28 January 1994, hostile aircraft broke the sound barrier over Batha' and Basra.

29 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 29 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 39 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Chabaish, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qal'at Salih, Basra and Qurnah.

30 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 30 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 42 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Qurnah, Basra and Busayyah.

31 January 1994

(a) Northern region: No hostile aerial activity was reported in the northern region on 31 January 1994.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Qurnah, Samawah, Jalibah and Artawi.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/1994/141
9 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from His Excellency Hassan A. Hassanov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

As is known, in March 1993, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia seized the adjacent Kelbadjar district of the Azerbaijani Republic.

On 30 April 1993, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 822 (1993), in which it demanded the "... withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan".

At the time, the international community was insufficiently informed about the real situation in the region, in particular about who in fact had occupied the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. Accordingly, in its resolution 822 (1993), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General "... to assess the situation in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan, and to submit a further report to the Council".

In spite of the continuing efforts of the international community to find ways of achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the Republic of Armenia is pursuing its annexationist policy with a view to stepping up its aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic by using Azerbaijani territories that it has already occupied as a springboard for further attacks.

On 22 January 1994, during a fierce battle between units of the Azerbaijani army and sub-units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia that had invaded Azerbaijan from the Vardenis district of Armenia in order to strengthen a group of occupying forces in the Kelbadjar district, members of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia were captured and many documents that constitute incontrovertible proof of direct aggression by the Republic of Armenia were taken from them.

These documents include, in particular, service records of military personnel of the Republic of Armenia who took the military oath in the armed forces of Armenia, which were issued by military commissariats of various regions of the Republic of Armenia; identity cards of officers of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, issued by the Ministry of Defence of Armenia; military maps on which were written orders to seize Azerbaijani territories and which were signed by the chief of staff of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, including one map, dated 1993, with orders to seize the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan; requests from commanders of military units of the Republic of Armenia concerning the promotion of officers of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia who had taken an active part in combat operations in the territory of Azerbaijan.

The Permanent Representative of the Azerbaijani Republic to the United Nations has been instructed to circulate the aforementioned materials as official documents of the Security Council.

I am convinced that these documents will make a substantial contribution to the accurate assessment of the actions of the Republic of Armenia and their qualification as aggression against the sovereign Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) H. HASSANOV

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

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9 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from my President to His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency the Secretary-General of NATO, His Excellency the President of France, and His Excellency the President of the United States.

Pursuant to instructions from my President, may I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

For the past three days, Serb forces have been conducting a fierce offensive against the town of Bihac, one of the proclaimed United Nations safe havens, which has been under siege for 22 months now. The defence lines are in jeopardy of collapsing. If the Serbian forces were to break through these lines, the civilian population of Bihac would be exposed to the same massacres and atrocities that towns ethnically cleansed by Serb forces had suffered.

As the attention of the world focuses on Sarajevo, Serb forces are taking this opportunity to attack other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuing the same track of genocide.

We demand urgent action from United Nations and NATO to prevent a new catastrophe and ethnic cleansing, this time in another United Nations safe haven in Western Bosnia.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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9 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan on the massacre committed by the Serbs against the Bosnian civilians in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994.

I would appreciate it if Your Excellency could kindly circulate the text as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali M. O. YASSIN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan on 8 February 1994

The international community was shocked at the latest massacre in Sarajevo perpetrated by the Serbs, which resulted in more than 200 killed and wounded among the Muslim population of Bosnia. The loathsome nature of this crime has shaken the moral foundations of international legitimacy about which the big Powers pride themselves. This repugnant crime has exposed the weakness of the new international order and the gap that separates it from the logic of justice. The silence of the big Powers, with their strike force, represents one element in the international act of conspiracy against a defenceless people that possesses nothing but its will. The big Powers, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, have failed to discharge their duty under the Charter of the United Nations, and have exploited their permanent status to shackle the hands of the Bosnian people by not lifting the arms embargo imposed on them. Meanwhile the Serbian aggressors are permitted to continue their attacks day and night and to commit one massacre after another against the Bosnian Muslim people. The Security Council's conspiratorial failure to act in the face of this crime, which represents a black stain on the record of moral practices governing international relations, is nothing but the beginning of a paralysis of the United Nations, while the actions of the Serbs in Bosnia have no other parallel than the deeds committed by the Nazis during the reign of Hitler. Moreover, the Organization's inaction may be likened to that of the League of Nations in the face of Nazi crimes, which engendered a loss of confidence on the part of the peoples of the world. The crimes against humanity being committed by the Serbs in Bosnia cannot but be interpreted as a violation of the sanctity of humanity and a glaring breach of its rights. The Commission on Human Rights, currently meeting in Geneva, just a short distance from the scene of this repugnant Serbian crime, cannot under any circumstances but confront this inhuman crime by condemning it vigorously and by revealing to the world the enormity of such a crime and the practices of the neo-Nazis in Serbia against the Bosnian people. The major Western nations, which never miss an opportunity to bewail the violations of human rights in all parts of the world, are today conspiring with the Serbian forces of aggression ringing Sarajevo to deprive the defenceless Bosnian people of their most important human right, the right to life. The Government of the Sudan, in condemning this Serbian crime against the Bosnian people, and in censuring the inaction and conspiracy of the big Powers and denouncing the negative position of the Security Council, expresses its concern at the silence of the international community in the face of the violations of human rights being committed in Bosnia, and draws attention to the failure of the Governments and peoples of the world to confront the Serbian crimes, which undermines the credibility of the United Nations and whets the appetites of the neo-Nazis in Serbia. The Sudan appeals to the conscience of humanity and to all peace-loving nations and all States to counter this inhuman conspiracy and to stand in firm solidarity with the Bosnian-Muslim people. It calls for putting pressure on the Security Council in order to induce it to fulfil its duty to protect the legitimate rights of the Bosnian

people by lifting the embargo imposed on them in respect of the import of weapons to defend themselves, by striking the Serbian forces and destroying their military positions, and by compelling those forces to withdraw immediately from Bosnian territory.

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 9 February 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic concerning the bloodshed which took place in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

Statement issued on 6 February 1994 by the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

On 5 February 1994, the world learnt about another terrible crime in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The shelling of the central market in Sarajevo killed 62 people and wounded more than 200 people belonging to the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

One more act of bloodshed has been added to the long list of countless sufferings heaped on the people of the former Yugoslavia by an absurd war which is already two years old. This crime has been committed at a time when the United Nations and the entire world community are continuing their strenuous efforts to find a solution to the crisis in that country.

The responsibility for the barbarous act committed in Sarajevo, regardless of who actually committed it, lies with those who plunged the peoples of Yugoslavia into the abyss of fratricidal war and, because of their interest in the continuation of the carnage, are trying to extract equivocal political dividends from the situation.

The people of Azerbaijan, better than any other, understands the sufferings being endured by the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, like Azerbaijan, is the victim of aggression. The Azerbaijani people condemns the brutal act committed in Sarajevo and expresses its solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

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Security Council

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9 February 1994
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made on 6 February 1994 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria in reaction to the shelling of the central market in Sarajevo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ramtane LAMAMRA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made on 6 February 1994 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria

Algeria learnt with horror and consternation of the shelling of the central market in Sarajevo. This barbarous and premeditated act caused the massacre of dozens of innocent persons, mostly women and children.

Algeria categorically condemns this abject act, which is an affront to the universal conscience and proves once again that those responsible are motivated solely by hatred and are bent on ethnic cleansing. These crimes against humanity must be stopped.

Algeria calls on the international community to implement immediately all the Security Council resolutions aimed at ending the genocide of the Bosnian people being perpetrated by the Serbs and all who back them.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/1994/146
9 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to a letter addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina dated 8 February 1994 (S/1994/134), I wish also to offer my strong support for his call for an emergency session of the Security Council with a formal meeting and the opportunity for an open debate to the Member States of the United Nations.

2. I believe that the United Nations Security Council has an obligation to take necessary measures including the use of force against the aggressor for its brutality in bombarding the safe areas of Sarajevo, in accordance with the responsibility delegated to it by the United Nations and the Member States thereof in resolutions 824 and 836.

3. May I ask your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

94-07243 (E) 090294

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1994/147
9 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my letter (S/1994/108), I informed you and the members of the Security Council of new acts of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic; in particular I informed you that, on the night of 21 to 22 January 1994, a motor-rifle battalion of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, approaching from the direction of the Vardenis district of Armenia, invaded the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic.

In addition to the facts contained in that letter, I have the honour to present you with new and incontrovertible proof of the direct aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic. The documents contained in the annexes to this letter were confiscated on 22 January 1994 during a battle with sub-units of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, near the village of Chaply in the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic:

1. Operational map* of the commander of the third motor-rifle battalion of the third independent motor-rifle brigade of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Major S. O. Barsegyan, on which was drawn the plan (combat task) to seize the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 1 April 1993 and containing his signature.

The map indicates, in particular:

- the deployment of the third motor-rifle battalion as of 2 March 1993 near the settlement of Basargechar in the Republic of Armenia;

- the starting lines on the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontier for the third motor-rifle battalion's invasion of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic and the battalion's subsequent advance into Azerbaijani territory;

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* May be consulted in room S-3520.

- the battalion's launching and conduct of the operation to seize the Kelbajar district;

- and even the deployment of each of the battalion's companies and platoons in the territory of Azerbaijan after the completion of the operation.

I should like to remind you that, in his letter (S/25491), the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations immediately informed the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the armed invasion on 27 March 1993 by sub-units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, and called upon the world community to condemn the aggressive actions by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

2. Military map* (scale 1:50 000) labelled "Secret, copy No. 1", signed by the chief of staff of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Lieutenant-General G. Andresyan.

Written on the map is the operation order (submitted separately) addressed to the commander of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia and the plan (combat task) to retain Azerbaijani territories that were seized earlier, on 8 and 9 January 1994.

3. Statements by military personnel of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Captain A. A. Grigoryan (annex I) and Senior Lieutenant S. D. Badoyan (annex II), made after they were captured on 22 January 1994 in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic.

4. Copies of the personal documents of servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia who took part in the invasion of Azerbaijani territory on 21 and 22 January 1994 (annexes III to VII).

5. Copies of recommendations for the promotion of members of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Major A. E. Bagdasaryan, Captain A. S. Saakyan, Senior Lieutenant V. A. Akopyan and Lieutenant A. V. Akopyan (annexes VIII to XI).

The recommendations, which were signed by the regiment commander, Major S. N. Karapetyan, point out the merits of the officers recommended for promotion, namely, their direct participation in combat operations both against the Azerbaijani Republic and in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic itself, in particular in the Lachin and Kelbajar districts.

The documents contained in the annexes to this letter prove fully and beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Republic of Armenia is perpetrating

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* May be consulted in room S-3520.

aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic with troops from its regular armed forces, thereby infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a sovereign State. The Republic of Armenia is taking great pains to conceal - and it persistently denies - its involvement in the occupation and "ethnic cleansing" of more than one fifth of the territory of Azerbaijan.

I am confident that the international community, as embodied by the United Nations and the Security Council, will not allow itself to be misled any longer.

The situation is urgent and the time has come for the Security Council to take resolute measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to halt Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

I, Ashot Agasievich Grigoryan, born in 1950, an ethnic Armenian, native of the town of Gyumri (formerly Leninakan), 41 Agayan Street, Republic of Armenia,

On the occasion of my capture by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani Republic on 22 January 1994, during the invasion of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, wish to make the following statement:

STATEMENT

I was the officer in command of the fourth division of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat of the Republic of Armenia. On 21 January 1994, the commissar of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Artyun Artovazovich Minasyan, assembled the staff of the military commissariat and declared that the Azerbaijani armed forces had bombed the town of Vardenis. In order to ensure the evacuation of civilians, he sent me and four servicemen from the military commissariat with six transport vehicles to Vardenis. However, on arriving in Vardenis we saw that the situation was completely different. There had in fact been no bombing. I was then taken by the military commissar of the Vardenis district military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Zakharyan, to the chief of staff of the Armenian Ministry of Defence, Major-General Andriasyan, who ordered me to use those vehicles to transport approximately 240 armed servicemen. I soon learned that they were soldiers of the Echmiadzin ninth fortified area who had been assigned to support units of the armed forces of Armenia in the territory of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan, where they were to conduct offensive operations. Thus, I found myself in an area of combat operations in the territory of Azerbaijan, where I was captured by the armed forces of Azerbaijan.

In connection with the foregoing, I wish to state that the majority of the Armenian people is against the war being waged in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic by the Armenian national army. I condemn the leaders of the Republic of Armenia who are forcing their people into an annexationist, aggressive war against Azerbaijan.

(Signed) Captain A. A. GRIGORYAN

3 February 1994

The statement was taken by an official of the Ministry of National Security of the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) I. L. GASYMOV

Annex II

I, Samvel Derenikovich Badoyan, born in 1966, an ethnic Armenian, native of the town of Gyumri (formerly Leninakan) of the Armenian Republic, residing in Gyumri, 20 Griboyedov Street,

On the occasion of my capture by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani Republic on 22 January 1994, during the invasion of the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, wish to make the following statement:

STATEMENT

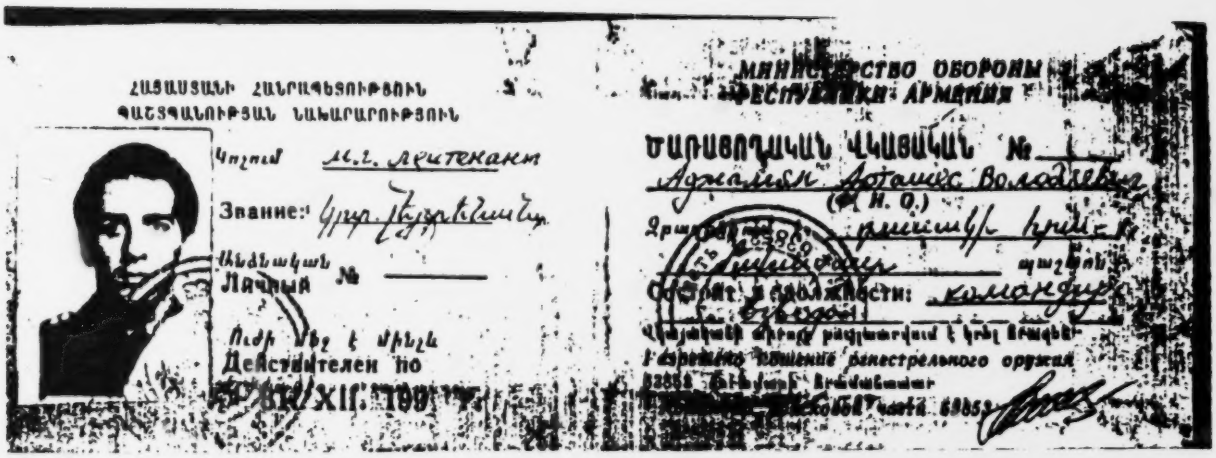
I worked as an assistant to the officer in command of the second division of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat of the Republic of Armenia. On 21 January 1994, I and all the other staff of the municipal military commissariat were assembled by the military commissar of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Artyun Artovazovich Minasyan, who declared that the Vardenis district had been subjected to bombing from the Azerbaijani side. We therefore needed to help evacuate civilians from that area. On the same day, at 1330 hours, I and four members of the municipal military commissariat, who were assigned to accompany six transport vehicles, set out for the Vardenis district. When we arrived and found no traces of bombing, we understood that we had been deceived. We were then ordered to transport 240 soldiers, armed with machine-guns, grenade-throwers and sub-machine-guns, to the area where the Armenian armed forces were being deployed in the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan; that is, we invaded a foreign land. On the way, I learned that the soldiers were from the Echmiadzin ninth fortified area of the Armenian national army. After I brought the soldiers to their destination and was on my way back, I found myself in a combat zone, where I was captured by the armed forces of Azerbaijan.

(Signed) Senior Lieutenant S. D. BADOYAN

3 February 1994

The statement was taken by an official of the Ministry of National Security of the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) I. L. GASYMOV



ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ
ՊԱՇՏՊԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

Կոչում лейтенант

Звание: Ստր. Լեյտենանտ

Անձնական
Личный № _____

Ուժի մեջ է մինչև
Действителен по
«20» XII 199

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБОРОНЫ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ

ԾԱՌԱՅՈՂԱԿԱՆ ՎԿԱՅԱԿԱՆ № _____

Аракелян Арутюнович Володя
(Ф. И. О.)

Զորամասը _____ կազմակ

Должность: командир
взвода

Վկայականի տերը իրավունք է ստացել կրելու
и хранения огнестрельного оружия

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6378105

Фамилия Самвелян
Имя Арцвик
Отчество Ашотович
Число, месяц и год рождения 6.10.1973г.
Личная подпись владельца
Выдан Эчмиадзинским
горвоенкоматом
РА Армения
92

НЗ № 6378105

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения гор. Эчмиадзин РА Армения
2. Национальность армянин
3. Гражданство и стаж
4. Состоял ли в ВЛКСМ
5. Образование среднее
6. Основная гражданская специальность
7. Семейное положение холост

8

19. Военную присягу принял
17 января 1993 г.
в Бойсмолотой части 6365
Начальник штаба
воинской части

20. Присвоение воинских званий и классности по специальности

Присвоено воинское звание, классная квалификация	Кем присвоено, дата и № приказа	Подпись и печать
рядовой № сержант		

21. Государственные награды и награждения нагрудными знаками и ценными подарками

22. Какие имеет ранения и контузии (дата и характер ранения, контузии)

/...

121

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6396121

Фамилия Киракосян
Имя Армен
Отчество Самвелович
Число, месяц и год рождения 7 авг 1974.
Личная подпись владельца
Выдан Шаумяновским районным военным комиссариатом г. Еревана области (края, республики)
12 дек 1992 1992.

М. П.

НЗ № 6396121 1

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения г. Ереван рес. Армения
2. Национальность армянин
3. Партийность и стаж
4. Состоит ли в ВЛКСМ
5. Образование ср/ш 21
6. Основная гражданская специальность шофер
7. Семейное положение холост

2 II. Отношение к военной службе

8 Призван комиссией при Шаумяновском районном военном комиссариате г. Еревана области (края, республики) признан годен к строевой службе (указать степень годности к военной службе) призван на действительную военную службу и направлен в воинскую часть 12 дек 1992 г.

9 ____ районным военным комиссариатом ____ области (края, республики) зачислен в запас.

М. П. Военный специалист (звание, подпись)

10 ____ 19__ г. призван в Вооруженные Силы СССР ____ районным военным комиссариатом ____ области (края, республики)

М. П. Военный комиссар (звание, подпись)

11 ____ 19__ г. призван ____ военным комиссариатом ____ области (края, республики)

М. П. Военный комиссар (звание, подпись)

НЗ № 6396121 3

12. "____" 19__ г. на основании ____ уволен (демобилизован) в запас и направлен ____ К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет "____" 19__ г.

М. П. Командир воинской части (звание, подпись)

13. "____" 19__ г. на основании ____ уволен (демобилизован) из Вооруженных Сил СССР воинской части ____ и направлен ____ К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет "____" 19__ г.

М. П. Командир воинской части (звание, подпись)

14. "____" 19__ г. на основании ____ уволен (демобилизован) из Вооруженных Сил СССР воинской части ____ и направлен ____ К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет "____" 19__ г.

М. П. Командир воинской части (звание, подпись)

/...

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6365142

Фамилия [illegible]

Имя [illegible]

Отчество [illegible]

Число, месяц и год рождения [illegible]

Личная подпись владельца [illegible]

Выдан [illegible] военным комиссариатом

(области, края, республики)

[illegible] 19 г.

Военный комиссар

М.П.

(звание, подпись)

НЗ № 6365142

1

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения [illegible]

2. Национальность [illegible]

3. Образование и специальность [illegible]

4. Семейное положение [illegible]

5. Образование [illegible]

6. Основная гражданская специальность [illegible]

7. Семейное положение [illegible]

8

19. Военную присягу принял

"30" мая 1993 г.

в [illegible]

(наименование воинской части)

Начальник штаба воинской части [illegible]

(звание, подпись)

20. Присвоение воинских званий и классности по специальности

Присвоено воинское звание, классная квалификация	Кем присвоено, дата и № приказа	Подпись и печать
[illegible]	[illegible]	

9

21. Государственные награды и награждения нагрудными знаками и ценными подарками

22. Какие имеет ранения и контузии (дата и характер ранения, контузии)

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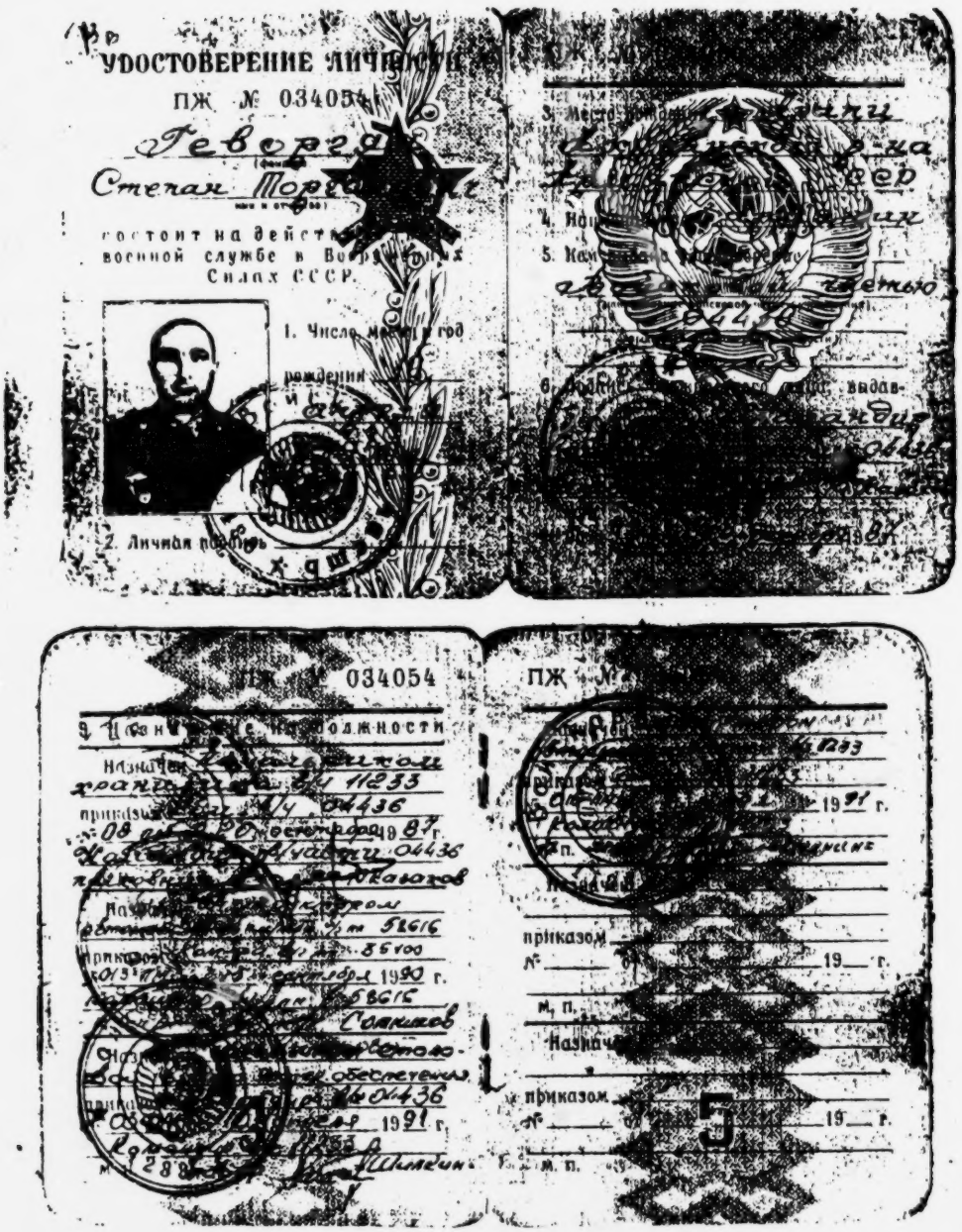
УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ
ПЖ № 034054
состоит на действительной военной службе в Вооруженных Силах СССР.
1. Число, месяц и год рождения
2. Личная подпись
ПЖ № 034054
приказом
приказом
приказом
приказом
м. п.

3/175

ХОДАТАЙСТВО *

Майор Арамаис Ефреми Багдасарян, 1953 г.р., образование высшее, окончил Тбилисское высшее артиллерийское училище в 1980 г., звание "майор" присвоено в октябре 1990 г.

Майор Багдасарян А.Е. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку в должности начальника артиллерии.

С 1988 г. участвовал в эвакуации армянских семей из Азербайджана. В апреле-мае и ноябре-декабре 1992 г. участвовал в операциях по уничтожению огневых точек противника в Кафане.

С августа 1992 г. служит в ВС Армянской Республики в должности заместителя командира в/ч 59518.

В июле 1993 г. переведен в в/ч 59016 (555-й отдельный мотострелковый полк) на должность начальника артиллерии.

Майор Багдасарян А.Е. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "подполковник".

КОМАНДИР 555-го ОМС ПОЛКА
майор С.КАРАПЕТЯН

24/13
26.01.94

Перевод с армянского языка
Переводчик Кулиева А.
2.1.94г.

* Будет в Центральном секретариате в качестве документа S-352C

1...

3/180

ХОДАТАЙСТВО *

Капитан Саакян Армен Сашаи, 1950г.р., образование высшее, окончил Сельскохозяйственный институт с военной кафедрой в 1973 г., звание "капитан" присвоено в 1985 г.

Капитан Саакян А.С. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку МО Республики Армения.

Капитан Саакян А.С. с 1988 г. участвовал в защите границ Республики Армения. Был общевойсковым командиром в вооруженных отрядах Варденисо до декабря 1991 г. С ноября 1992 г. служит в ВС Республики Армения. Участник боевых операций в Лачине.

С I апреля 1993 г. участвовал в боевых операциях в Кельбаджаре. С ноября 1992 г. зам. коменданта по вооружению Варденисо.

С I июня 1993 г. находился в распоряжении Управления кадров МО Республики Армения.

С августа 1993 г. назначен зам. коменданта Ноемберянского р-на, затем зам. командира батальона по вооружению.

С I ноября 1993 г. назначен начальником штаба 555-го отдельного мотострелкового полка.

Капитан Саакян А.С. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "майор".

КОМАНДИР 555-го ОТДЕЛЬНОГО МОТОСТРЕЛКОВОГО ПОЛКА
майор С.Н.КАРАПЕТЯН

25/13
26.01.94

Верно с армянского языка.

Переводчик Кулиев А.

26.1.94г.

* Original in the Armenian language could be consulted in Room S-3520.

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2/181

ХОДАТАЙСТВО *

Старший лейтенант Ваак Александр Акопян, 1964 г.р., образование высшее, окончил высшее зенитно-командное училище в 1985 г. и механический факультет Инженерного университета в 1993 г., звание "старший лейтенант" присвоено в 1987 г.

Старший лейтенант Акопян В.А. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку МО Республики Армения в должности начальника штаба зенитного подразделения.

С 1990 г. участвовал в защите границ Республики Армения в составе отряда "Арганец".

С августа 1992 г. со стороны Министерства обороны отправлен в Горисский р-н в качестве специалиста артиллерии. С октября 1992 г. служил командиром батареи в артиллерийском полку Белоснита. Участвовал в боевых операциях: руководимой им батареей была уничтожена техника противника (два БМ-21), а также живая сила.

С июля 1993 г. служит в 555-ом ОМС полку начальником штаба артиллории. В данное время является начальником штаба артиллерии 555-го ОМС полка.

Старший лейтенант Акопян В.А. предоставляется на присвоение воинского звания "капитан".

НАЧАЛЬНИК АРТИЛЛЕРИИ В/Ч 59016
Майор БАГДАСАРЯН

Командир в/ч 59016
майор С.КАРАПЕТЯН

26/13
26.01.94

Перевод с армянского языка
Переводчик Гулиева Л.
26 января 1994 г.

* Original in the Armenian language could be consulted in Room S-3520.

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2/132

ХОДАТАЙСТВО *

Лейтенант Акопян Арарат Ваграмаки, 1956 г.р., образование высшее, окончил Ереванский политехнический институт в 1980 г., звание "лейтенант" получил в 1980 г.

Лейтенант Акопян А.В. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку командиром смешанного артиллерийского дивизиона.

С 1989 г. Акопян А.В. участвовал в боевых операциях в приграничных с Азербайджаном районах Республики Армения. С 1992 г. был зам.начальника пограничной заставы в с.Азизлу Варденисского р-на.

В апреле-мае 1993 г. участник операций по уничтожению вооруженных отрядов Азербайджанской Республики в Кельбаджаре.

С 5 июля 1993 г. служит в в/ч 59016 начальником штаба артиллерийского дивизиона отдельного мотострелкового полка.

Лейтенант Акопян А.В. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "старший лейтенант".

НАЧАЛЬНИК АРТИЛЛЕРИИ В/Ч 59016
майор БАГДАСАРЯН

КОМАНДИР В/Ч 59016
майор С.КАРАПЕТЯН

[illegible] Nº 28/13
[illegible] 26.01.94

Перевод с армянского языка
Переводчик Кулиева А.
26.1.94г.

* Original in the Armenian language could be consulted in Room S-3520.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/147*
14 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my letter (S/1994/108), I informed you and the members of the Security Council of new acts of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic; in particular I informed you that, on the night of 21 to 22 January 1994, a motor-rifle battalion of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, approaching from the direction of the Vardenis district of Armenia, invaded the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic.

In addition to the facts contained in that letter, I have the honour to present you with new and incontrovertible proof of the direct aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic. The documents contained in the annexes to this letter were confiscated on 22 January 1994 during a battle with sub-units of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, near the village of Chaply in the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic:

1. Operational map** of the commander of the third motor-rifle battalion of the third independent motor-rifle brigade of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Major S. O. Barsegyan, on which was drawn the plan (combat task) to seize the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, dated 1 April 1993 and containing his signature.

The map indicates, in particular:

- the deployment of the third motor-rifle battalion as of 2 March 1993 near the settlement of Basargechar in the Republic of Armenia;

- the starting lines on the Armenian-Azerbaijani frontier for the third motor-rifle battalion's invasion of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic and the battalion's subsequent advance into Azerbaijani territory;

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** May be consulted in room S-3520.

- the battalion's launching and conduct of the operation to seize the Kelbajar district;

- and even the deployment of each of the battalion's companies and platoons in the territory of Azerbaijan after the completion of the operation.

I should like to remind you that, in his letter (S/25491), the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations immediately informed the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the armed invasion on 27 March 1993 by sub-units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, and called upon the world community to condemn the aggressive actions by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

2. Military map* (scale 1:50 000) labelled "Secret, copy No. 1", signed by the chief of staff of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Lieutenant-General G. Andresyan.

Written on the map is the operation order (submitted separately) addressed to the commander of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia and the plan (combat task) to retain Azerbaijani territories that were seized earlier, on 8 and 9 January 1994.

3. Statements by military personnel of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Captain A. A. Grigoryan (annex I) and Senior Lieutenant S. D. Badoyan (annex II), made after they were captured on 22 January 1994 in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic.

4. Copies of the personal documents of servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia who took part in the invasion of Azerbaijani territory on 21 and 22 January 1994 (annexes III to VII).

5. Copies of recommendations for the promotion of members of the 555th independent motor-rifle regiment (military unit 59016) of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, Major A. E. Bagdasaryan, Captain A. S. Saakyan, Senior Lieutenant V. A. Akopyan and Lieutenant A. V. Akopyan (annexes VIII to XI).

The recommendations, which were signed by the regiment commander, Major S. N. Karapetyan, point out the merits of the officers recommended for promotion, namely, their direct participation in combat operations both against the Azerbaijani Republic and in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic itself, in particular in the Lachin and Kelbajar districts.

The documents contained in the annexes to this letter prove fully and beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Republic of Armenia is perpetrating

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* May be consulted in room S-3520.

aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic with troops from its regular armed forces, thereby infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a sovereign State. The Republic of Armenia is taking great pains to conceal - and it persistently denies - its involvement in the occupation and "ethnic cleansing" of more than one fifth of the territory of Azerbaijan.

I am confident that the international community, as embodied by the United Nations and the Security Council, will not allow itself to be misled any longer.

The situation is urgent and the time has come for the Security Council to take resolute measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to halt Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

I, Ashot Agasievich Grigoryan, born in 1950, an ethnic Armenian, native of the town of Gyumri (formerly Leninakan), 41 Agayan Street, Republic of Armenia,

On the occasion of my capture by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani Republic on 22 January 1994, during the invasion of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, wish to make the following statement:

STATEMENT

I was the officer in command of the fourth division of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat of the Republic of Armenia. On 21 January 1994, the commissar of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Artyun Artovazovich Minasyan, assembled the staff of the military commissariat and declared that the Azerbaijani armed forces had bombed the town of Vardenis. In order to ensure the evacuation of civilians, he sent me and four servicemen from the military commissariat with six transport vehicles to Vardenis. However, on arriving in Vardenis we saw that the situation was completely different. There had in fact been no bombing. I was then taken by the military commissar of the Vardenis district military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Zakharyan, to the chief of staff of the Armenian Ministry of Defence, Major-General Andriasyan, who ordered me to use those vehicles to transport approximately 240 armed servicemen. I soon learned that they were soldiers of the Echmiadzin ninth fortified area who had been assigned to support units of the armed forces of Armenia in the territory of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan, where they were to conduct offensive operations. Thus, I found myself in an area of combat operations in the territory of Azerbaijan, where I was captured by the armed forces of Azerbaijan.

In connection with the foregoing, I wish to state that the majority of the Armenian people is against the war being waged in the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic by the Armenian national army. I condemn the leaders of the Republic of Armenia who are forcing their people into an annexationist, aggressive war against Azerbaijan.

(Signed) Captain A. A. GRIGORYAN

3 February 1994

The statement was taken by an official of the Ministry of National Security of the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) I. L. GASYMOV

Annex II

I, Samvel Derenikovich Badoyan, born in 1966, an ethnic Armenian, native of the town of Gyumri (formerly Leninakan) of the Armenian Republic, residing in Gyumri, 20 Griboyedov Street,

On the occasion of my capture by the armed forces of the Azerbaijani Republic on 22 January 1994, during the invasion of the territory of the Kelbajar district of the Azerbaijani Republic, wish to make the following statement:

STATEMENT

I worked as an assistant to the officer in command of the second division of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat of the Republic of Armenia. On 21 January 1994, I and all the other staff of the municipal military commissariat were assembled by the military commissar of the Gyumri municipal military commissariat, Lieutenant-Colonel Artyun Artovazovich Minasyan, who declared that the Vardenis district had been subjected to bombing from the Azerbaijani side. We therefore needed to help evacuate civilians from that area. On the same day, at 1330 hours, I and four members of the municipal military commissariat, who were assigned to accompany six transport vehicles, set out for the Vardenis district. When we arrived and found no traces of bombing, we understood that we had been deceived. We were then ordered to transport 240 soldiers, armed with machine-guns, grenade-throwers and sub-machine-guns, to the area where the Armenian armed forces were being deployed in the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan; that is, we invaded a foreign land. On the way, I learned that the soldiers were from the Echmiadzin ninth fortified area of the Armenian national army. After I brought the soldiers to their destination and was on my way back, I found myself in a combat zone, where I was captured by the armed forces of Azerbaijan.

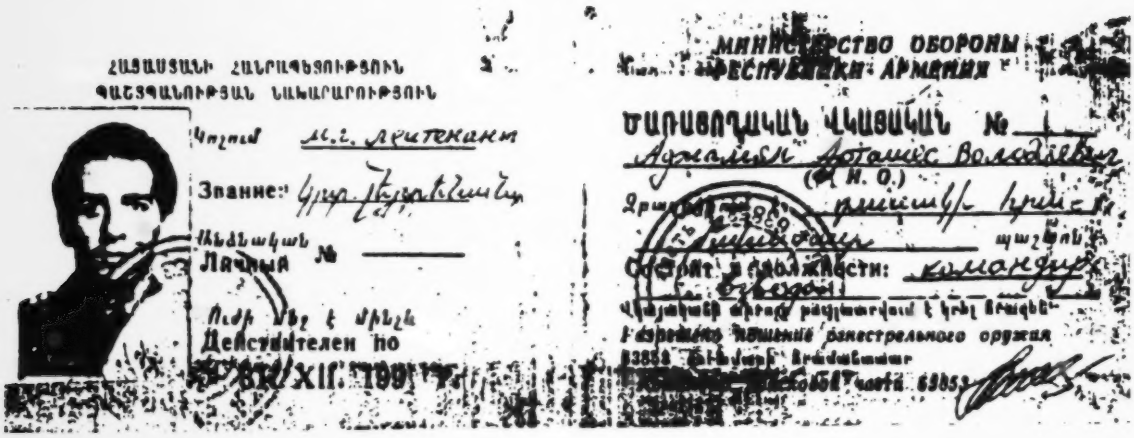
(Signed) Senior Lieutenant S. D. BADOYAN

3 February 1994

The statement was taken by an official of the Ministry of National Security of the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) I. L. GASYMOV

Annex III


ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ
ՊԱՇՏՊԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ
Звание:
Личный №
Действителен по
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБОРОНЫ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИЯ
ՄԱՐՏՈՂԱԿԱՆ ՎԿԱՅԱԿԱՆ №
(Ф. И. О.)
Состоит в должности:

Annex IV

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6378105

Фамилия Саакелян
Имя Армен
Отчество Ашотович
Число, месяц и год рождения 6.10.1973
Личная подпись владельца
Выдан Гдлидзинским
Сегодорду военным комиссариатом
Армения республики
92

НЗ № 6378105

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения гор Эчмиа-
зин Р Армения
2. Национальность армянин
3. Партийность и стаж
4. Состоит ли в ВЛКСМ
5. Образование среднее
6. Основная гражданская специальност
7. Семейное положение холост

19. Воинскую присягу принял
17 января 1993 г.
в Бейсолу часть 6365
Начальник штаба
воинской части а Асатурян

20. Присвоение воинских званий и классности по специальности

Присвоено воинское звание, классная квалификация	Кем присвоено, дата и № приказа	Подпись
рядовой		
мл сержант		

21. Государственные награды и награждения нагрудными знаками и ценными подарками

22. Какие имеет ранения и контузии (когда и характер ранения, контузии)

/...

Annex V

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6396121

Фамилия Кирахосян
Имя Армен
Отчество Самсонович
Число, месяц и год рождения 2 авг 1974
Личная подпись владельца
Выдан Шаумяновским районным военным комиссариатом г. Еревана (области (края, республики))
13 мая 1993
военный комиссар полковник
М. П.

НЗ № 6396121

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения г. Ереван респ. Армения
2. Национальность армянин
3. Пребывающий в запасе
4. Состоит на воинском учете
5. Образование 9 кл. сред. школа
6. Основная гражданская специальность шофер
7. Семейное положение холост

II. Отношение к военной службе

8. Призывной комиссией при Шаумяновском районном военном комиссариате г. Еревана области (края, республики) признан годен к нестроевой службе (указать степень годности к военной службе)
призван на действительную военную службу и направлен в воинскую часть 13 мая 1993
(подпись)
9. (воинским комиссариатом области (края, республики)
отчислен в запас
М. П. (должность, подпись)
«__» _____ 19__ г.
10. «__» _____ 19__ г. зачислен в Вооруженные Силы СССР
(воинским комиссариатом области (края, республики)
М. П. (звание, подпись)
11. «__» _____ 19__ г. призван
(воинским комиссариатом области (края, республики)
(звание, подпись)

НЗ № 6396121

12. «__» _____ 19__ г. на основании
уволен (демобилизован) из рядов и направлен
К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет «__» _____ 19__ г.
М. П. (должность воинской части, звание, подпись)
13. «__» _____ 19__ г. на основании
уволен (демобилизован) из Вооруженных Сил СССР воинской части
и направлен
К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет «__» _____ 19__ г.
М. П. (должность воинской части, звание, подпись)
14. «__» _____ 19__ г. на основании
уволен (демобилизован) из Вооруженных Сил СССР воинской частью
и направлен
К месту назначения обязан прибыть и встать на воинский учет «__» _____ 19__ г.
М. П. (должность воинской части, звание, подпись)

/...

Annex VI

ВОЕННЫЙ БИЛЕТ

НЗ № 6365142

Фамилия [illegible]

Имя [illegible]

Отчество [illegible]

Число, месяц и год рождения [illegible]

Личная подпись владельца [illegible]

Выдан [illegible] военным комиссариатом [illegible] области (края, республики)

[illegible] 19 г.

Военный комиссар [illegible]

М.П.

(звание, подпись)

НЗ № 6365142 1

I. Общие сведения

1. Место рождения [illegible]

2. Национальность [illegible]

3. Паспорт [illegible]

4. Образование [illegible]

6. Основная гражданская специальность автослесарь

7. Семейное положение [illegible]

8

19. Военную присягу принял [illegible] 1993 г.

в [illegible]

(наименование воинской части)

[illegible]

20. Присвоение воинских званий и классности по специальности

Наименование воинских званий, классности и специальности	Кем присвоено, дата и № приказа	Подпись и печать
[illegible]	[illegible]	

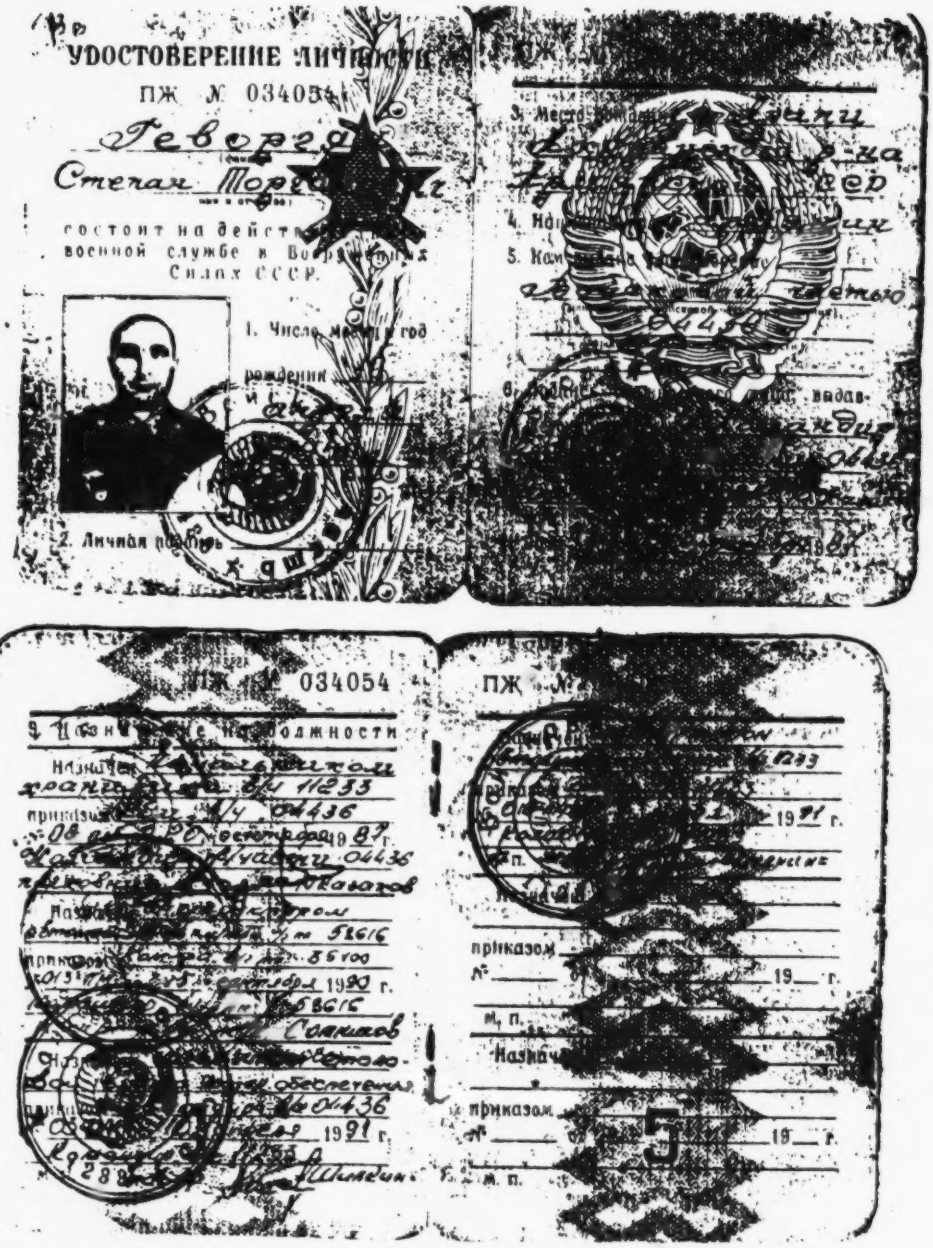
9

21. Государственные награды и награждения нагрудными знаками и ценными подарками

22. Какие имеет ранения и контузии (дата и характер ранения, контузии)

/...

Annex VII


УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ
ПЖ № 034054
Геворгя
Степан Торос
состоит на действ
военной службе в Вооруженных
Силах СССР.
1. Число, месяц и год
рождения
2. Личная подпись
ПЖ № 034054
Назначен
приказом
№
19 г.
м. п.

Annex VIII

3/175

ХОДАТАЙСТВО*

Майор Арамаис Эпреми Багдасарян, 1953 г.р., образование высшее, окончил Тбилисское высшее артиллерийское училище в 1980 г., звание "майор" присвоено в октябре 1990 г.

Майор Багдасарян А.Э. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку в должности начальника артиллерии.

С 1988 г. участвовал в эвакуации армянских семей из Азербайджана. В апреле-мае и ноябре-декабре 1992 г. участвовал в операциях по уничтожению огневых точек противника в Кафане.

С августа 1992 г. служит в ВС Армянской Республики в должности заместителя командира в/ч 59518.

В июле 1993 г. переведен в в/ч 59016 (555-й отдельный мотострелковый полк) на должность начальника артиллерии.

Майор Багдасарян А.Э. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "подполковник".

КОМАНДИР 555-го ОМС ПОЛКА
майор С.КАРАПЕТЯН

24/13
26.01.94.

Подпись с армянской части

Переводчик Худ[illegible] Худиева Л.

2.94.

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* The original copy of this document, in the Armenian language, may be consulted in room S-3520.

Annex IX

S/180

ХОДАТАЙСТВО*

Капитан Саакян Армен Сашаи, 1950г.р., образование высшее, окончил Сельскохозяйственный институт с военной кафедрой в 1973 г., звание "капитан" присвоено в 1985 г.

Капитан Саакян А.С. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку МО Республики Армения.

Капитан Саакян А.С. с 1988 г. участвовал в защите границ Республики Армения. Был общевойсковым командиром в вооруженных отрядах Варденисa до декабря 1991 г. С ноября 1992 г. служит в ВС Республики Армения. Участник боевых операций в Лачине.

С I апреля 1993 г. участвовал в боевых операциях в Кельбаджаре. С ноября 1992 г. зам. коменданта по вооружению Варденисa.

С I июня 1993 г. находился в распоряжении Управления кадров МО Республики Армения.

С августа 1993 г. назначен зам. коменданта Кюрдамирского р-на, затем зам. командира батальона по вооружению.

С I ноября 1993 г. назначен начальником штаба 555-го отдельного мотострелкового полка.

Капитан Саакян А.С. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "майор".

КОМАНДИР 555-го ОТДЕЛЬНОГО МОТОСТРЕЛКОВОГО ПОЛКА
майор С.Н.КАРАПЕТЯН

25/13
26.01.94

Верно с армянского языка.

Переводчик Кулиев А.

26.1.94.

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* The original copy of this document, in the Armenian language, may be consulted in room S-3520.

Annex X

№ 181

ХОДАТАЙСТВО *

Старший лейтенант Ваан Александр Акопян, 1964 г.р., образование высшее, окончил высшее зенитно-командное училище в 1985 г. и механический факультет Инженерного университета в 1993 г., звание "старший лейтенант" присвоено в 1987 г.

Старший лейтенант Акопян В.А. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку МО Республики Армения в должности начальника штаба зенитного подразделения;

С 1990 г. участвовал в защите границ Республики Армения в составе отряда "Арганец";

С августа 1992 г. со стороны Министерства обороны отправлен в Горисский р-н в качестве специалиста артиллерии. С октября 1992 г. служил командиром батареи в артиллерийском полку Балвонита. Участвовал в боевых операциях: руководимой им батареей была уничтожена техника противника (два БМ-21), а также живая сила.

С июля 1993 г. служит в 555-ом ОМС полку начальником штаба артиллерии. В данное время является начальником штаба артиллерии 555-го ОМС полка.

Старший лейтенант Акопян В.А. представляется на присвоение воинского звания "капитан".

НАЧАЛЬНИК АРТИЛЛЕРИИ В/Ч 59016
Майор БАГДАСАРЯН

Командир в/ч 59016
майор 26/13 С.КАРАПЕТЯН
26.01.94

Перевод с армянского языка
Переводчик Бунятова

26 января 1994 г.

* The original copy of this document, in the Armenian language, may be consulted in room S-3520.

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Annex XI

2/139

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА*

Лейтенант Акопян Аршак Вагаршакович, 1956 г.р., образование высшее, окончил Ереванский политехнический институт в 1984 г., звание "лейтенант" получил в 1984 г.

Лейтенант Акопян А.В. служит в 555-ом отдельном мотострелковом полку командиром смешанного артиллерийского дивизиона.

С 1989 г. Акопян А.В. участвовал в боевых операциях в приграничных с Азербайджаном районах Республики Армения. С 1992 г. был зам.начальника пограничной заставы в с.Азизлу Варденисского р-на.

В апреле-мае 1993 г. участник операции по уничтожению вооруженных отрядов Азербайджанской Республики в Кельбаджаре.

С 5 июля 1993 г. служит в в/ч 59016 начальником штаба артиллерийского дивизиона отдельного мотострелкового полка.

Лейтенант Акопян А.В. представляется на присвоение очередного воинского звания "старший лейтенант".

НАЧАЛЬНИК АРТИЛЛЕРИИ В/Ч 59016
майор БАГДАСАРЯН

КОМАНДИР В/Ч 59016
майор С.КАРАПЕТЯН

Печать № 23/13
26.01.94

Перевод с армянского языка
Переводчик Кулиева А.
26.1.94г.

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* The original copy of this document, in the Armenian language, may be consulted in room S-3520.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/148
9 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat and has the honour to reproduce below the communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia in the wake of the Serbian acts of aggression against the civilian population of Sarajevo:

"Tunisia has learnt with profound indignation the news of the attack yesterday by Serbian forces against the civilian population in the central market of Sarajevo.

"In strongly condemning this abject act, which provides further proof of the continuing policy of ethnic cleansing pursued by the Serbs and their allies, Tunisia calls on the Security Council to convene urgently in order to take the necessary steps to implement its own resolutions and put an end to these acts of carnage."

94-07261 (E) 090294 090294

090294

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/149
9 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 8 February 1994 from the Chairman of the Parliament, Head of State of the Republic of Georgia, His Excellency Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter P. CHKHEIDZE
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 February 1994 from the Chairman of the Parliament and the Head of State of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General

The exacerbation of the tense situation in Abkhazia forces me to appeal to you.

The Abkhaz separatists have flagrantly neglected their obligations outlined in the memorandum of 1 December 1993 and the communiqué of 13 January 1994.

On 7 and 8 February 1994, the Abkhaz separatists began a barbaric operation. A unit of approximately 1,000 men equipped with heavy military machinery has invaded the Georgian villages of the Gali region, burned 800 homes and massacred the civilian population. As a result, several thousand more Georgians have joined the tens of thousands of forcibly displaced persons and refugees who have escaped to the high mountain villages of the Gali region. Even though this region is physically inaccessible to the armed separatists, they have nevertheless been able to bomb the high area with their heavy artillery.

It is ironic that Gali was designated as the first in a series of regions to be systematically demilitarized and repopulated by the legal residents. The timing of this latest outrage also happens to coincide with the proposed timetable for implementation of the process. One damning coincidence after another.

In this tragedy, one can easily discern the signature so characteristic of the Abkhaz separatists, i.e., the continuation of the ethnic cleansing and unrelenting terrorization of the population.

It is impossible to believe that the Abkhaz side is interested in the establishment of peace when evidence to the contrary is so compelling. Moreover, the facts suggest to us that the escalation of the military activities instigated by the Abkhaz separatists is aimed at foiling the intent of the Security Council resolutions, as well as the process of normalization of relationships between Russia and Georgia and against the establishment of peace in the entire Caucasus region.

We have chosen the path of peaceful settlement of this conflict. The only alternative to this is the resumption and escalation of military activities, which will broaden the conflict zone and result inevitably in further casualties and terrible misfortune that will not be restricted to Georgia alone. The only solution is the expeditious deployment of a peace-keeping force under the United Nations aegis accompanied by strict international monitoring.

Once again, I appeal to the United Nations, the Security Council and all of its member States, and to you, Mr. Secretary-General, to reach a prompt decision on the deployment of a peace-keeping force in Abkhazia and the return of the displaced persons and refugees.

I have also addressed the Russian leadership, on whose assistance in the facilitation of peace-keeping efforts the fate of the Republic of Georgia particularly depends, encouraging them to take every positive measure towards effecting a peaceful settlement of the conflict and enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return with dignity to their homes.

Let me thank you for your long-standing efforts to effect the resolution of this conflict.

(Signed) Eduard SHEVARDNADZE